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URBAN DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE
HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,
FOR THE YEAR 1912,

BY
CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE
Warwickshire Combined Districts.

Leamington :

A. TOMES, 43, 45 & 68, BEDFORD STREET.

1913.



17, LANSDOWNE CIRCUS,
LEAMINGTON,
June, 1913.

To the Rugby Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Fourth Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Warwick.

At the request of the Local Government Board, the Report for each Constituent District of the Warwickshire Combined Districts is now, for the first time, since 1878, compiled so as to be complete in itself, and no longer forms part of a General Report on the whole of the Districts.

At their meeting held on March 8th, 1913, the Joint Committee resolved that the Report for each of the eight Districts should be separately printed and bound.

In the preparation of this Report I have endeavoured to follow the suggestions laid down in the Memorandum issued in November, 1912, by the Local Government Board, and would point out that much of the information which would appear to be unnecessary to those who are acquainted with the District is nevertheless particularly required by that Board.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CLAUDE E. TANGYE,
Medical Officer of Health.



Rugby Urban District.

Area, exclusive of water, 1,664 Acres.

Inland Water, 7 Acres.

	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.
Population	11,262	16,830	21,762
Inhabited Houses ...	2,367	3,501	4,778
Average number of persons per house ...	4·7	4·8	4·6

Estimated Population (1912), 22,380.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—The town is chiefly situated on the high ground and northern slope of a hill, the highest point above sea level being 386 feet. The underlying stratum is the blue lias formation, in which are found pockets of sand, gravel, and limestone; for the most part the sub-soil is a stiff clay.

The rapid development of large engineering works is transforming the town into an important manufacturing centre with a very large proportion of artisan population. The railway junction and School also exercise an influence on the nature of the population of the town.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.—The whole of the urban district is supplied from the Council's Waterworks, where water from the river Avon is subjected to very efficient filtration processes. In addition, several private wells are used for purposes other than drinking in various parts of the town.

The daily water-consumption per head of the population worked out during the year at 28.3 gallons.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The bacteriological outfall works, where the whole of the sewage of the town is treated, has continued to produce a most satisfactory effluent. A new filter-bed has been laid down on the low level, and should still further improve these works. As mentioned in my last Annual Report, certain improvements were carried out in the sewerage system which receives the sewage from the School. These alterations have been decided upon by the Council as the result of the joint recommendations of Dr. Auden, the School Sanitary Adviser, and myself. After a careful inspection of the improvements I was able to report in July that these sewers were satisfactory, and that, in my opinion, there was no necessity that they should be superseded by a new and extensive scheme. Dr. Bostock Hill, the County Medical Officer of Health, made a thorough inspection of these sewers in December, together with Dr. Auden and myself, and confirmed the statements I had previously made with regard to their efficiency.

The general condition of other sewers of the town is for the most part comparatively good.

From the Surveyor's Report it will be seen that considerable extensions have been made in connection with the laying down of new streets.

Closet Accommodation.—The excellent sewerage and water supply of the town has led to a very complete system of water carriage. In the whole urban area itself there are only about ten closets on the dry disposal system, these being in situations where it is impossible to provide sewers.

All the more recently erected cottages, as well as a good number of older small house property, have water closets fitted with flushing cisterns. Where hand flushing is the method in use the taps are either within the closets or immediately outside.

Scavenging.—There is a satisfactory public scavenging system by which ashes and refuse are removed at weekly

intervals, or, in some cases, more frequently, disinfectants being used through the summer months.

Moveable ashbins are provided by owners for all houses; in the newer house property these are galvanized iron, but other types, if suitable, are permitted.

The refuse is disposed of at the Destructor, which has been enlarged by an additional cell.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Bye-Laws.

SCHOOLS.—Elementary Schools are inspected as occasion arises. On the whole they are satisfactory from a sanitary point of view, and in some instances quite modern in design.

FOOD.—The following persons and premises are registered under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders :— Three cowkeepers, twenty-eight milk shops in connection with which there are seven milk-rounds, and twenty-six persons who have milk-rounds without registered premises. In addition several farmers who bring their milk to retailers in the town are registered both in the Urban District and in the districts in which their farms are situated.

On the whole the premises used in the milk trade are fairly satisfactory.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders with regard to tuberculosis. As far as can be ascertained no dairy farms are kept tubercle-free on scientific lines within the urban area.

The twenty-five Bakehouses are on the whole kept in a cleanly manner, lime-washing being periodically carried out.

The sixteen Slaughterhouses of the town are also fairly well kept, although several are very old in structure. Eight of the slaughterhouses are in connection with the Market and are owned by the Council, two of these having been adapted

for the purpose during the year. From the point of view of structure and situation the Council's premises compare favourably with the private buildings, which were all in existence before the passing of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The carcase mentioned as voluntarily surrendered in the Inspector's report was affected with tuberculosis. No formal action under Section 117 of the Public Health Act, 1875, was found necessary during the year.

The Sanitary Inspector administers the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in the town, in addition to the officers of the County Council, and the results of his work under these Acts are given in his report.

HOUSING.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 217	Nil	Nil	Nil	134	Nil
1912 311	Nil	Nil	Nil	154	Nil

The town is fortunate in being remarkably free from really insanitary housing, and no houses can be classed as unfit for habitation. Consequently there has been no necessity to advise Closing Orders during the year, and no houses have been voluntarily closed by their owners.

In 140 of the 311 houses inspected no repairs were found to be necessary. Of the remaining 171, 27 were in hand at the end of the year, all the rest as well as the 10 outstanding from 1911 having been put into satisfactory repair.

The general condition of the housing of the town was described in the Annual Report for 1911, and the spécial

defects found during the past year are mentioned in the Inspector's report appended. Here it may be noted that there are only seven thatched cottages in the town, and these are in a fairly good state. The fact that a large proportion of housing is modern, and that a complete system of sewerage and water supply is available, render proper sanitation in connection with housing comparatively easy to maintain.

Amongst the improvements obtained during the year was the provision of damp-proof courses in 10 houses, and the rendering of 5 others water-proof by cementing the outside walls. The rest of the improvements have been chiefly in connection with cleanliness, ventilation, and the proper paving of yards.

All this work, as well as the abatement of the following cases of overcrowding met with during the year, has been obtained by informal notice without the necessity of a single statutory notice being issued by the Council.

CASES OF OVERCROWDING, 1912.

Man and wife, 6 children; Males, 15, 8, 3; Females, 19, 14, 5; 2 bedrooms. Removed into larger house.

Man and wife, 4 children; Males, 8, 6, 3; Female, 1; Male Lodger; 2 bedrooms. Removed into larger house.

Man, wife, 4 children; Males, 14, 11; Females, 17, 5; 2 bedrooms. Removed into larger house.

Man and wife, 9 children; Male, 16; Females, 24, 22, 21, 19, 14, 12, 10, 6; 3 bedrooms. Removed into larger house.

Man and wife, 6 children; Males, 22, 21, 12; Females, 18, 16, 14; 2 bedrooms. Removed into larger house.

Man and wife, 9 children; Males, 28, 22, 19, 17, 15, 10; Females, 26, 12, 10; 3 bedrooms. Females all sleeping out.

Man and wife, 5 children; Males, 10, 4; Females, 8, 6, 1; Man and wife lodgers; 2 bedrooms. Man and wife lodgers left.

Man and wife, 4 children; Male, 15; Females, 17, 14, 8; 2 bedrooms. Boy sleeping out.

From the comparatively small amount of overcrowding discovered in the town, as well as from the decline in the average number of persons per house from 4.8 in 1901 to 4.6 in 1911, it would not appear that the demand for housing is acute. But against these facts must be set the growing tendency through force of circumstances of Rugby operatives to

find housing in the surrounding villages, which leads in some instances to worse conditions of overcrowding than can be found in the town itself, and also the known demand for housing in connection with the large manufacturing works.

There can be no doubt that a very large number of additional houses would readily find tenants, and whether private enterprise will meet the prospective demand dependent upon the growth of the large works is doubtful.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following note with reference to the progress of various building estates in the town :—

Glebe Estate, Craven Road.—Land for 176 houses, of which 89 have been built or are in course of erection.

Park Estate.—Land for 249 houses, of which 68 have been built or are in course of erection.

Lawford Road Estate.—Land for 175 houses, of which 10 have been built or are in course of erection.

This makes a total of plots for 600 houses, of which 167 have been built or are in course of erection.

The above figures are taken up to the present date.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Staff.—This consists of a Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, both whole-time officials. The control of sewerage, sewage disposal, public water-supply, scavenging, and supervision over new buildings are in the department of the Surveyor. The Sanitary Inspector is the official designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Order, and also administers the Petroleum Acts as well as the Food and Drugs Acts.

Hospital Accommodation.—The new Isolation Hospital erected at Harborough Magna, in the Rugby Rural District, by the Rugby Joint Hospital Board, provides sixteen beds, and I understand is prepared to admit scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever.

Various improvements have been carried out at this Hospital, which was opened during the summer, and it will undoubtedly prove a great convenience for the four Districts concerned, namely, the Urban District of Rugby, and the Rural Districts of Rugby, Crick, and Monks Kirby. It is not, however, proposed to isolate any large majority of notified cases, but only those where proper isolation or nursing is not obtainable at the house from which the patient is notified, or where close connection with a dairy, laundry, or other circumstances render removal to hospital desirable in the interests of public health.

Nine cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria were admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year from the Urban District.

No case of typhoid fever was removed to this Hospital during the year, but if such are to be admitted very great care will require to be taken with regard to the methods of sewage disposal. As I have reported to the Board, a system based partly on dry disposal methods is not a suitable one for an institution where typhoid patients are likely to be admitted.

I have urged the necessity for a Steam Disinfecter in connection with the Hospital, and further mention of this matter will be found in a later part of this report. The present method of formalin fumigation was suggested by me merely as a temporary expedient upon which it would not be wise to rely as a permanent method of disinfecting bedding and clothes.

The Small-pox Hospital of sixteen beds, which is situated at Lawford Heath in the Rugby Rural District, serves the same combination of Districts as the hospital just mentioned, and is under the control of the same Board. This Hospital is kept in constant readiness for the reception of patients, but none have been admitted during the year.

Adoptive Acts.—I am indebted to the Clerk to the Council for the following list of Acts adopted:—

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889 (extended to include Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever).

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II., III., and IV.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Under the Rugby Water and Improvement Act, 1901, the Council have obtained many powers with reference to Infectious Disease, Milk, Sanitary Provisions, and Common Lodging-houses.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Fifty-seven cases of acute infectious disease were notified during the year, comparing with 94 during 1911 and 64 during 1910. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence.

Diphtheria.—Seventeen cases of this disease were notified during the year. Two were notified from the Hospital St. Cross, but one of these had been admitted for treatment from outside the town. Of the remaining fifteen cases, two were notified from one house at the School, and two from another, whilst all the rest occurred in separate houses in various parts of the town, except in the instance of two children who were notified from the same house.

Anti-toxin is supplied free by the Sanitary Authority for use in the case of poorer patients.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty-nine cases of this disease were notified, three from the Hospital, two from different houses at the School, five from the Union Workhouse, three from one house in Sun Street, and the remaining sixteen from sixteen different houses.

It will be noted that, as in former years, the home treatment of patients suffering from diphtheria and scarlet fever has been most successful, since in only one instance in each disease was the infection spread to other members of the family in the same private house. Removal to the Isolation Hospital, however, was most valuable in the one case of diphtheria and the nine cases of scarlet fever already mentioned, especially in connection with the small outbreak at the Union Workhouse.

Enteric Fever.—Only one case was notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified from the Hospital of St. Cross, but one of these was admitted for treatment from outside the town. The other case was removed from Benn Street and proved fatal; this patient was not attended by a registered midwife.

Erysipelas.—Ten scattered cases occurred during the year.

With the exception of the single death from puerperal fever all the above cases of notifiable infectious disease recovered satisfactorily, and the town has continued as a whole to enjoy a remarkable amount of freedom from these diseases.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Totals.
Diphtheria ...	... 4	27	31
Enteric Fever	... Nil.	6	6
Phthisis ...	... 6	27	33
			—
			70
			—

Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.—With the exception of a few cases of whooping-cough in the summer, which

involved one infant death at Avon Street, the town was almost free from non-notifiable infectious disease until October, when there occurred a very widespread and fatal outbreak of measles. Sixteen deaths of children were due to this disease, but one of the four deaths at the Workhouse was of a child not belonging to the town, so that only fifteen deaths from measles are actually credited to the Urban District.

The following is a list of Elementary Schools closed during the year on account of infectious disease:—

Wood Street Infants'—whooping cough, June 24th, to summer holidays.

St. Andrew's (under five years)—whooping cough, July 16th to summer holidays.

Wood Street Infants'—measles, Oct. 14th to end of year.

Benn Infants'—measles, Oct. 17th to end of year.

Eastland Council Infants'—measles, Oct. 17th to end of year.

Wood Street Girls'—measles, Oct. 25th to end of year.

St. Matthew's Infants'—measles, Nov. 13th to end of year.

St. Matthew's Girls'—measles, Nov. 13th to end of year.

On November 18th the whole of the remaining Elementary Schools were closed until the end of the year for the same reason. By arrangement all Sunday Schools were also closed on the same date, and all meetings of children temporarily discontinued.

All the school closures were advised by myself, either after consultation with the School Medical Officer for the County, or as the result of previous agreement with him as to the course of action; all certificates being countersigned by him.

The school teachers of the District carefully follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which

rules are based upon the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded from the schools to myself.

Though these informal intimations of otherwise non-notifiable cases of infectious disease are of great use, it would be quite impossible to keep each case under supervision without a special emergency staff.

The impossibility under present circumstances of regular official action following upon the presence of measles in a home tends to confirm the general mistaken belief that this disease is of much less importance than those which must by law be notified, and which are kept under inspection and control by the Sanitary Authority either at home or in Hospital. It cannot be too strongly urged upon parents that measles is the most deadly of the common infectious diseases, not only in its immediate effects, but also in its influence in leaving the child a prey to other diseases in later life. If this were more generally realised, medical advice would be called in at the first symptoms of the disease, and as much care taken to prevent other children being infected as at present is taken in the case of scarlet fever. The carelessness with which the disease is regarded by parents is very largely the cause of its rapid spread and its fatal results.

The only consolation to be derived from this overwhelming outbreak of measles, which has affected this part of the County generally as well as the town of Rugby, is that the very large proportion of children who have suffered from this disease are now protected from it in future.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 36 cases of phthisis were notified in the town, 5 from Hospitals, and 31 from private practice.

It is curious to note that not a single notification was received with respect to any Poor-law patient.

Nine deaths were due to this disease, and 3 to other forms of tuberculosis, comparing respectively with 17 and 5 during the previous year.

The actual number of cases notified in the town no doubt does not nearly represent the amount of undiscovered tuberculosis. But in the absence of a County scheme the services of a Tuberculosis Officer have not been available, and it has not been possible to attempt to ascertain the existence of unrecognised cases in association with notified cases of the disease.

By an arrangement with the County Medical Officer of Health, I have supplied him every week with lists of new cases of phthisis notified, and the County Health Visitor has visited and given advice where such appeared necessary. Through this arrangement I have from time to time received valuable information as to defective conditions discovered in the patients' homes, and steps have been taken to remedy these.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector.

No case has been sent by the Sanitary Authority to a sanatorium during the year, but an arrangement has been made with the County Insurance Committee to lend shelters for domiciliary treatment to that body when the need arises.

Until the County scheme for the treatment of phthisis is in action it would appear that no fresh steps in this direction can be usefully undertaken by the District Council.

PROVISION FOR DISINFECTION.

In connection with this subject I reported as follows in January to the Health Committee:—

“ At the present time no means are available in either the Urban or Rural Districts of Rugby for the steam dis-

infection of bedding and clothes. In all the other Districts of the Mid-Warwickshire Combination such disinfection is available, and I understand that this is the case in most of the rest of the County.

“ The need for such disinfection lies in the fact that, whilst infected premises can be, and of course are, readily disinfected with the means at the Sanitary Inspector’s disposal, bedding and clothing which have been infected by certain diseases cannot be absolutely rendered harmless by spraying and fumigating in the ordinary way. This is an accepted fact amongst authorities on such diseases, amongst which diseases are the following :—

“ Phthisis, especially where cough and expectoration are prominent symptoms, as is usually the case before death. The bedding and, if necessary, the clothing of all phthisical patients should be steam disinfected after they have ceased to be used by the patient owing to death or removal.

“ The present year is a specially appropriate one for the consideration of proper means of disinfection, as all cases of phthisis are now notifiable, and the scope for such work is thus very much increased.

“ Puerperal Fever necessitates, according to the Midwives’ Act, the thorough disinfection of the nurse’s clothing and the patient’s bedding. I am responsible to the Supervising Authority in this matter, and although the cases of this disease have fortunately been few, it would be a great satisfaction to have the various articles thoroughly disinfected with steam by a responsible official, instead of the present imperfect arrangements.

“ There is the same necessity in cases of typhoid fever, and of course small-pox, and also in various special instances in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever which are nursed at home.

“ A proper disinfecter is an essential part of the equipment of an isolation hospital, for the disinfection of the clothing in which the patient arrives, and for the periodical disinfection of the hospital bedding, etc. I know of no isolation hospital at present in use where there is not this appliance, and I have reported to the Rugby Joint Hospital Board as to the need for one. Without it there is no doubt, I think, that there will be a number of ‘ return cases ’ constantly occurring—*i.e.*, after the discharge of patients apparently cured, other cases will crop up after the usual incubation period at the patients’ homes. These cases occasionally occur under the best circumstances, and will be common without thorough disinfection.

“ Arrangements might be made for one Disinfecter to serve both the Urban and Rural Districts for the general purposes I have mentioned, and also to do the special work required by the Hospital.

“ I understand that steam is always available at the Council’s Destructor, and the spare ground there would be a convenient site for a Disinfecter from every point of view except that of the Hospital, which would have to send its bedding some way and through the village of Newbold. This is not, however, an insuperable objection, as in any case two bedding vans must be provided, one for articles before disinfection, and one for disinfected articles. The advantages of this site are its central position and its economy from the fact that waste steam will be utilised.

“ If the Disinfecter were erected on the Harborough Magna Hospital site, a special boiler must be installed, and steam must be got up every time the appliance is used, whilst the position is not central for the general purposes mentioned, although it would of course be convenient for the special hospital purposes.

“ I would strongly advise that one of the modern types of super-saturated steam disinfectors be selected,

and that it should be of a large size so as to hold easily the large mattresses, etc., often found in private houses.

“ Finally, I would say that at the present time such an appliance is becoming more and more indispensable to Sanitary Authorities as an aid to the public health.”

The Council referred the matter to the Health Committee in order that a scheme should be drawn up. On April 30th a deputation from the Health Committee, together with the Clerk and myself, inspected various disinfectors at Warwick and Solihull with a view to the selection of a suitable apparatus. Since that date, however, it has appeared that the responsibility of providing for such disinfection rests with the Rugby Joint Hospital Board, under the terms of the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 9) Act, 1905.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Twenty-eight deaths of infants were registered as belonging to the town during the year, comparing with forty-four during the previous year, and giving an infant mortality rate of 72 per thousand births, which is below the average of the previous five years.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, bronchitis and pneumonia accounting together for nine deaths, measles for three, whooping cough for one, whilst diarrhoea caused only one death, compared with nine during 1911.

The Notification of Births Act on the whole has been remarkably well observed. Weekly lists of births have been regularly forwarded by me to the County officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor. My connection with the working of the Act, however, is limited at the present time to the routine of receiving and transmitting notifications of birth, and also endeavouring to trace such births as have not been notified, with a view to securing more general observance of the Act.

I am, therefore, not able to incorporate under this heading reports of Health Visitors as suggested by the Local Government Board.

Ophthalmia neonatorum does not receive any special administrative effort in the District beyond what is possible under the Notification of Births. As I understand that the Local Government Board have under consideration the making of this disease notifiable, I have not advised the Council to extend the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act to include it, although the services of the County staff will be available for following up cases when they are discovered.

As it has been stated on good authority that over ninety per cent. of all cases of blindness are the direct result of this disease, there can be no question as to the desirability of making it compulsorily notifiable where means exist to deal with the cases as they arise.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. and III. are self-explanatory and need very little comment.

After making the usual exclusions of deaths not belonging to the town which occurred at the Hospital of St. Cross, the Workhouse, and elsewhere, and adding those belonging to the town which occurred outside, the actual net number of deaths belonging to the town during the year was 224, giving a death-rate of 10.0 per thousand of the population. This rate is below the average for the previous five years, but is not so low as that for 1910, which was only 8.3.

The Registrar-General has this year for the first time supplied a factor for the correction of the death-rate just given. The age and sex distribution of any community naturally differs from that of England and Wales generally, and also from that of any other community. Therefore the

death-rate of one District must be corrected before it can be compared with that of England and Wales generally or with that of any other District.

Since the population of Rugby contains a larger proportion of young lives than that of England and Wales generally, the corrected death-rate is slightly higher than the crude death-rate already given. The corrected death-rate for 1912 was 10.7, comparing with 12.4 for Leamington, 12.2 for Warwick, and 11.0 for Kenilworth, during the same year.

The main features of Table III. have already been mentioned in other parts of this Report. With the exception of the heavy death-rate from measles and the large number of deaths from cancer, namely, 33, there is nothing unusual in the causes of death for the year.

The total number of births belonging to the town was only 388, giving the birth-rate of 17.3 per thousand of the population, which is the lowest birth-rate on record for the town.

I append the Reports of the Surveyor and of the Sanitary Inspector:—

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1912.

WATER.—The quantity of water pumped into the town was 231,242,193 gallons. The reports and analyses of different samples of the water show that the quality has been maintained. The new Diesel Engine has been installed at the Avon Waterworks, and during a month's trial run has worked satisfactorily.

SEWAGE WORKS.—These works have proved most satisfactory. The Filters on both High and Low Levels giving most excellent results, the effluent being all that could be desired. An additional 88ft. diameter Filter has been laid down on the Low Level, and is now at work. The putting down of this extra filter will greatly assist the proficiency of the other beds.

DESTRUCTOR.—The additional Cell put down at these works has assisted in coping with the extra quantity of refuse occasioned by the

growth of the town. The quantity of refuse destroyed being about 7,000 loads.

BATHS.—Owing to the increased number of persons using the Baths, it was thought desirable to increase the Slipper Bath accommodation. Six Slipper Baths, with Store Room, etc., have been added, and a house has been built alongside the Baths for the Superintendent and his wife.

BUILDINGS.—Plans for 301 houses were approved, of which 50 were in course of erection at the end of the year. 77 houses were certified fit for occupation, as compared with 32 during the previous year. At the present time there are 63 houses in course of erection, of which 20 will be ready for occupation within the next month.

BUILDING ESTATES.—Two estates are being opened up for Building purposes, the streets of which are rapidly nearly completion, together with the various sewers, surface water drains, etc., and building operations are going on apace upon both estates.

HIGHWAYS.—The whole of the Streets in the district were again tar painted, which greatly minimised the dust nuisance. Tar macadam has been laid down in Church Street, Whitehall, and Moultrie Roads. This has been put down as an experiment, which, if satisfactory, will be carried out to a greater extent.

SKIN YARDS.—Owing to complaints of a nuisance in connection with two skin yards in a populous part of the district, the Council erected two new skin yards and sheds in the vicinity of the Destructor. The tenants of the yards complained of have transferred their trade to these sheds. This arrangement has worked well, the structure and situation of the new premises being well adapted for the purpose.

CALDECOTT PARK.—The two acres of land acquired by the Council on the North side of Caldecott Park, have been levelled and laid out and a Bowling Green laid down, which it is hoped will be opened for play early in the season, and prove as successful as the one at the Recreation Ground.

ALLOTMENTS.—Early in the year the Council acquired certain land on the Clifton Road which has been laid out as Allotments to the number of 187, all of which are occupied.

JNO. H. SHARP,
Surveyor.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the sanitary work carried out, and the nuisances removed for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

The nuisances abated and various sanitary improvements made amounted to 495, and are classified as follows :—90 drains unstopped and cleansed ; 17 accumulations of manure and rubbish ; 42 water closets repaired ; 60 houses disinfected after infectious diseases ; 37 defective traps and drains ; 39 defective pavements to yards re-laid ; 16 defective roofs to houses repaired ; 7 defective spoutings repaired ; 5 defective drains re-laid ; 11 cases of water to be laid on to W.C.'s ; 15 houses provided with damp courses ; 2 lots of bedding destroyed ; 3 defective sinks ; 101 houses and workshops whitewashed and repaired ; 8 cases of overcrowding ; 2 windows made to open ; 16 slaughter-houses whitewashed ; 25 bakehouses whitewashed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

57 cases of infectious diseases have been notified during the year, viz., 29 cases of scarlet fever, 16 diphtheria, 10 erysipelas, 1 enteric fever, and 1 puerperal fever 10 cases were removed to Infectious Hospital. Disinfectants were gratuitously supplied, and any insanitary conditions were enquired into, and any necessary steps at once taken. Owing to a very severe outbreak of measles, all the schools were closed during the last quarter.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 16 Slaughter-houses in the town. They have been frequently and carefully inspected, and generally found to be well kept.

UNSOUND FOOD.

One carcase of a beast was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS.

The dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops have been frequently inspected and found to be fairly well kept. The periodical limewashing of cowsheds has been carried out.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

I have submitted to Drs. Bostock-Hill and Rigby for analysis 30 samples of various foods. They reported 4 samples of milk adulterated

with 5, 5, 18.5 and 26 per cent. of added water respectively. Proceedings were taken against the vendors in each instance, and results as follows :—

The first case was dismissed. The vendor of the second sample was fined £1, including costs. The other two samples were from the same person who was fined £5 8s. od, including costs, in one case, the other being dismissed.

PETROLEUM ACT.

There are 16 persons licensed to sell or store petrol and carbide of calcium. The various premises have been inspected, and I have found no cause for complaint or infringements of the regulations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The factories, workshops, and bakehouses on the register now number 296, including 33 factories, 25 bakehouses, 22 laundries, 50 dressmakers and milliners, 53 tailors, 25 builders, 27 cabinet makers and carpenters, 45 shoemakers, 16 motor and cycle repairers, etc. Visits have been made to them at frequent intervals, and very little cause for complaint has been observed. Lists of outworkers have been sent to Rugby, Daventry, Oxendon Rural District Council, and the Birmingham and Northampton Town Councils. A list of outworkers was received from Coventry Town Council and all necessary enquiries made.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT.

311 houses have been inspected under the above Act. Notices have been served on the owners of 171 houses to remedy defects found, and with the exception of 27 which were in hand at the end of the year, they have all been remedied. The chief defects found were defective roofs, dirty walls, and ceilings, damp walls, and defective pavement to yards.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The following are the returns for the common lodging houses of lodgers sleeping in the town during the past twelve months :—Males 895 ; Females, 2,241 ; Males between 8 and 21, 783 ; Females between 8 and 21, 87 ; Males under 8, 540 ; Females under 8, 680 ; Total, 13,285.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. W. PARSONS,
Sanitary Inspector.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT OF RUGBY.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1912.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions	...	...	...	356	—	101	101
Structural Defects	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	...	...	...	32	—	8	8
Unfit for Habitation	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Lodging Houses	...	...	...	52	—	3	3
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	250	—	10	10
Cow Sheds	...	...	...	24	—	4	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	100	—	25	25
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	100	—	16	16
Canal Boats	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...	...	...	100	—	17	17
Water Closets	...	...	...	363	—	53	53
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps	...	...	...	175	—	37	37
No Disconnection	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Other Faults	...	...	...	203	—	124	124
Water Supply	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Pigsties	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Animals improperly kept			...	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	20	—	1	1
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	20	—	2	2
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	250	—	48	48
TOTALS				...	2045	449	449

Seizures of Unwholesome Food (voluntary surrendered)	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	30
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	...	...	...	...	4
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	—

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	...	2
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	60
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Phthisis	...	...	...	—
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—

W. H. W. PARSONS,
Inspector of Nuisances.

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

Annual Report for 1912 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	54	—	.....
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .....	.....	.....	.....
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	411	17	.....
Total	465	17	.....

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.	
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>					
Want of cleanliness	15	15			
Want of ventilation					
Overcrowding					
Want of drainage of floors					
Other Nuisances					
Sanitary accommodation {	2	2			
					insufficient
					unsuitable or defective
not separate for sexes					
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses					
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>					
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)					
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)					
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)					
Total	17	17			

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.							Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110			
	Lists received from Employers.					Prosecutions		Instances	Notices Served	Prosecutions	Instances	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year										
	Lists	Outworkers. Con-tractors	Work-men.	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men.	Occupiers as to keeping or send- ing lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists	Failing to send lists	2	2	2	2
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. ... (2) Cleaning and washing ... Household Linen ... Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ... Curtains & Furniture Hangings ... Furniture and Upholstery ... Electro-plate ... File making ... Brass and Brass Articles ... Fur pulling ... Cables and Chains ... Anchors and Grapnels ... Cart Gear ... Locks, Latches and Keys ... Umbrellas, &c. ... Artificial Flowers ... Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ... Sacks ... Racquet and tennis balls ... Paper Bags and Boxes ... Brush making ... Pea picking ... Feather sorting ... Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ... Stuffed Toys ... Basket making ... Chocolates and sweetmeats ... Total ...	44	129	1		1	1			2				

RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.								Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakeries, may be enumerated here.	Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	271
	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Total number of Workshops on the Register								296

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)
Action taken in matters referred { Notified by H.M. Inspector...
by H.M. Inspector as remediable { under the Public Health Acts,
but not under the Factory and { Reports (of action taken) sent to
Workshop Act (s. 5) { H.M. Inspector
Other
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101).—	
Certificates granted during the year
In use at end of the year

TABLE I.
RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1912 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1907	19,910	459	.....	23.1	227	11.4	27	11	36	78	211	10.6
1908	20,410	463	.....	22.6	248	12.1	27	4	37	79	225	11.0
1909	20,900	406	.....	19.4	249	11.9	35	6	23	57	220	10.5
1910	21,390	430	.....	20.1	202	9.4	31	6	26	60	177	8.3
1911	21,890	430	425	19.4	250	11.4	32	9	44	104	227	10.4
1912	22,380	389	388	17.3	245	10.9	37	16	28	72	224	10.0

* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

The following provisional figures supplied by the Registrar-General are appended for comparison :—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATE IN THE YEAR 1912.

Annual Rates per 1,000 living.

	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
		Crude.	Corrected*.	
England and Wales	23.8	13.3	13.3	95
95 Great Towns, including London	24.9	13.8	14.6	101
146 Smaller Towns	23.8	12.4	13.0	99
England and Wales, less the 241 towns	22.6	12.9	12.1	86
London	24.7	13.6	14.3	90

*The corrected death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales, as enumerated in 1901. The corrections applied to the crude rates have been necessarily based upon the constitution of the populations of the areas as enumerated in 1901, and are therefore only approximately applicable to the conditions of 1912.

TABLE II.—RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1912.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases notified in each Locality.					Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages.—Years.							North East (Oxford Street) Ward.	South East (Market Place) Ward.	Central (Albert Street) Ward.	South West (Warwick St.) Ward.	North West (North Street) Ward.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small-pox														
Cholera... ..														
Plague														
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	16	.....	3	8	5	.....	.....	2	8	4	2	.....	1
Erysipelas	10	.....				4	6	2	2	3	2	1	.....
Scarlet Fever	29	.....	6	17	5	1	.....	10	13	2	3	1	9
Typhus Fever														
Enteric Fever	1	.....		1							1	.....	
Relapsing Fever														
Continued Fever														
Puerperal Fever	1	.....				1	.....		1				
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...														
Poliomyelitis														
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	36	1	.....	6	8	18	3	11	2	7	8	8	.....
Totals	93	1	9	32	18	24	9	25	26	16	16	10	10	

Isolation Hospitals: Harborough Magna Joint Isolation Hospital;
Lawford Heath Joint Small-pox Hospital.

TABLE III.
RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1912.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	219 5	26 2	8	8	8	7	30	48 1	84 2	..........
Enteric Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smallpox ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	15	3	5	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Influenza ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	3	.....	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases... ..	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Cancer, Malignant Disease	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	14	16	6
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Organic Heart Disease	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	7	17	4
Bronchitis	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	23	7	3	.....	.....	1	4	3	5	4
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Alcoholism ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ..	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....
Puerperal Fever... ..	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide... ..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1
Suicides	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Other Defined Diseases	65	3	.....	1	2	2	7	13	37	27
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1
All Causes	224	28	8	8	8	7	30	49	86	58

TABLE IV.
RUGBY URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1912. NETT DEATHS FROM
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified	...	...	7	1	.....	.....	8	4	4	2	8	26
	Uncertified	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Small-pox				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicken-pox				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
Scarlet Fever				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough...				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculous Meningitis...				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abdominal Tuberculosis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Tuberculous Diseases				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Convulsions...				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Laryngitis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronchitis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pneumonia (all forms)				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	7
Diarrhoea				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Enteritis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gastritis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rickets				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffocation, overlying				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Injury at Birth				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atelectasis				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congenital Malformations				1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Premature Birth				5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus...				2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Other Causes				.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
All causes				8	1	.....	.....	9	4	4	2	9	28

Nett Births in the Year. — Legitimate, 373 ; Illegitimate, 15.

Nett Deaths in the Year of: — Legitimate Infants, 26 ; Illegitimate Infants, 2.



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